Design of a CO₂ Injection System for Sequestration and Enhanced Oil and Gas Recovery Testing

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Project Objectives

- Design and build CO₂ injection system to support sequestration and enhanced oil and gas recovery testing at multiple sites in the Illinois Basin
 - Coal Bed Methane
 - Huff and Puff
 - Well Conversion
 - New Well / Pattern Flood
 - Deep Saline Reservoir
- Specify and obtain other required equipment
 - CO₂ Storage Tank
 - Line Heater
- Address safety concerns for liquid CO₂ service
- Predict pressures and phases in injection wellbore



Design Objectives

- Equipment must be portable and suitable for oil field use
- System must have flexibility to deliver CO₂ over a wide range of conditions:
 - 15 Mscf/d (0.9 ton/day) CO₂ vapor for Huff and Puff test
 - 2.2 MMscf/d (129 ton/day) CO₂ liquid for Deep Saline Reservoir test
- CO₂ Storage
 - Maximum capacity required for test flexibility
 - Portable storage tank needed to minimize transportation and site support costs
- Line Heater
 - Must vaporize some or all of CO₂ for tests that require vapor injection
 - Must heat CO₂ up to near ambient temperature for realistic simulation of future CO₂ injection projects



Equipment Overview

Pump Skid

- 3, single piston cylinder pumps in parallel, 7 gpm (69 lb/min) capacity each
- Pressure regulated bypass valves for constant pressure injection
- Return line with globe valve for constant flow rate injection over a wide range of flow rates
- Liquid flow meter with flow transmitter and totalizer

CO₂ Storage Tank

- 60 ton capacity
- Portable tank to reduce transportation and site support costs

Line Heater

- Propane fired, 250 MBtu/hr capacity
- Suitable for water or glycol service
- Skid and lift lugs added for increased portability

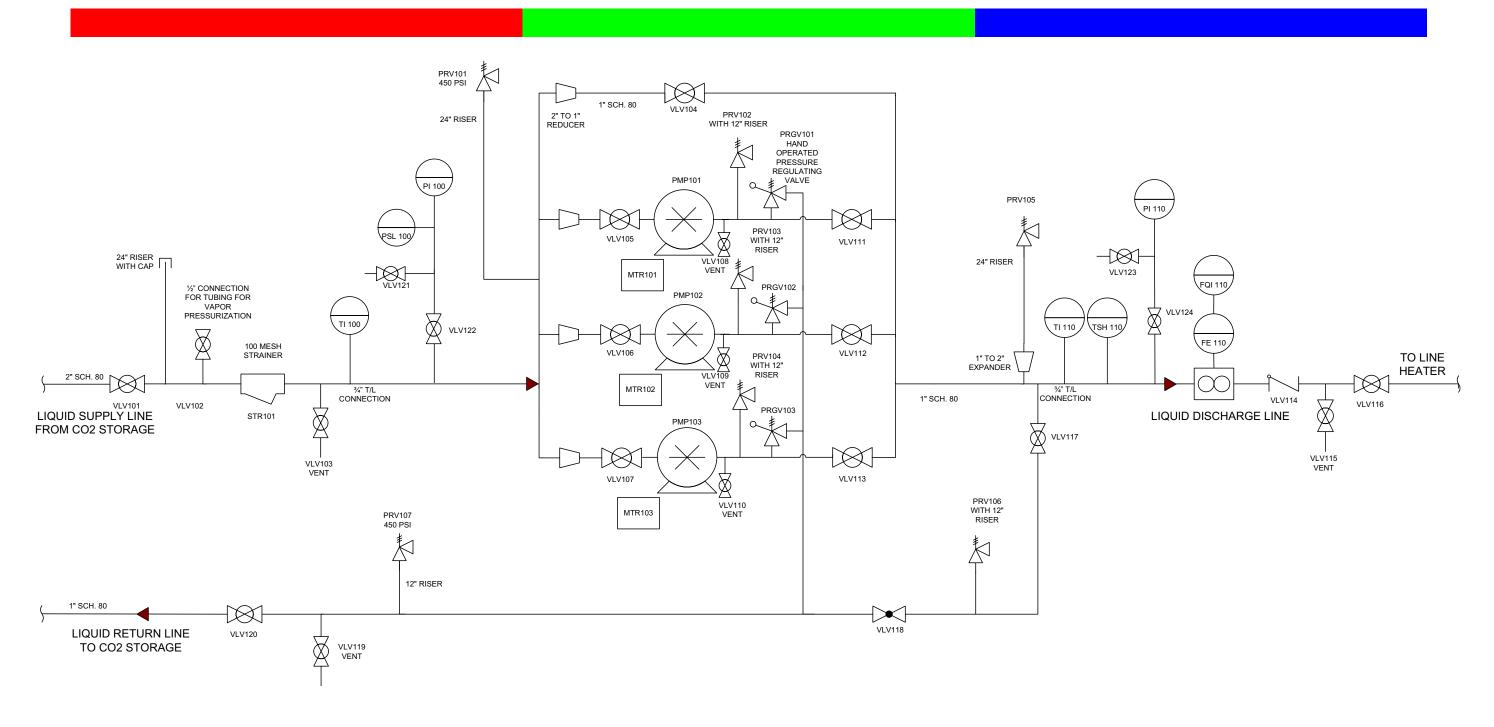


Safety Design Considerations for Liquid CO₂ Service

- Liquid CO₂ will be at 0 °F and range from 300 psia to 1,000 psia in the pump skid piping
- If liquid CO₂ becomes trapped in the lines, it will heat rapidly and pressure will rise
 - System is designed with automatic pressure relief valves located every place that liquid CO₂ has the potential to be blocked in
 - PRV discharges will be routed to divert flow of cold vapor CO₂ that would exit the PRV's in order to reduce the risk of personnel exposure
- Normal shutdown procedures will vent liquid CO₂ from bottom of pipes to prevent equipment exposure to temperatures lower than design conditions
- Ambient CO₂ monitors will be installed at four site locations and will alarm if elevated levels of ambient CO₂ are detected



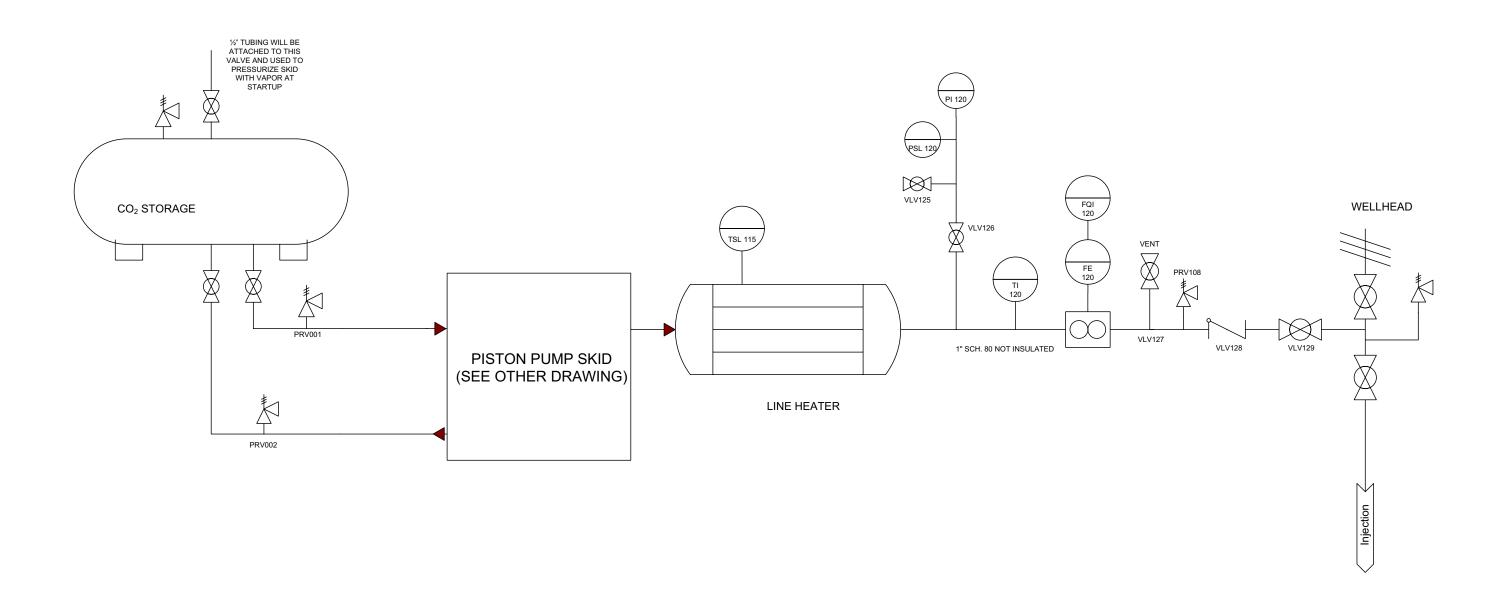
Pump Skid Process Flow Diagram







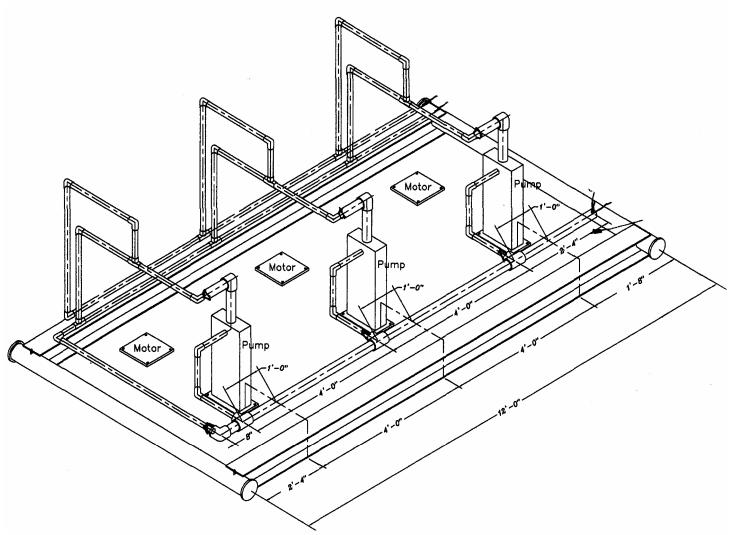
Overall Process Flow Diagram







Simplified Isometric Pump Skid Drawing





Skid dimensions: 6' wide x 12' long



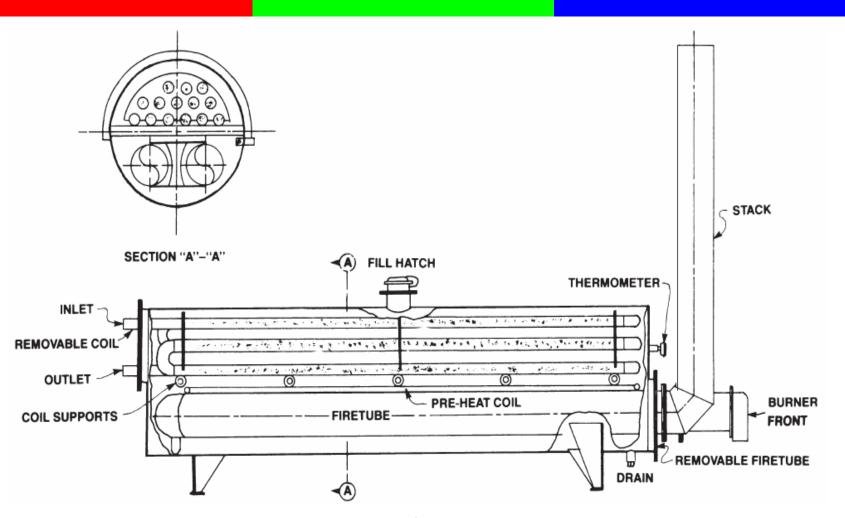
60 Ton Portable CO₂ Storage Tank





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Line Heater Schematic



Source: GPSA Engineering Data Book, 12th Ed, Fig. 8-32



250 MBtu/hr, Propane Fired Line Heater





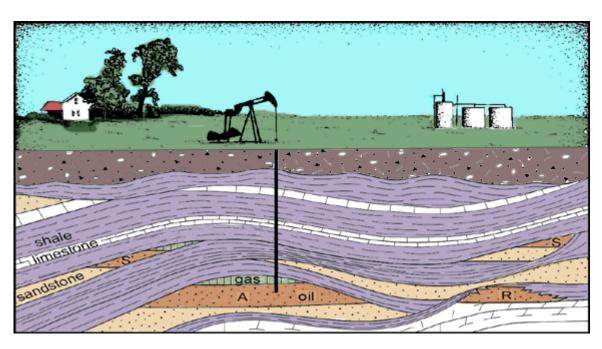
24" diameter, 8' long, 1,800 lb. dry weight on skid

Wellhead



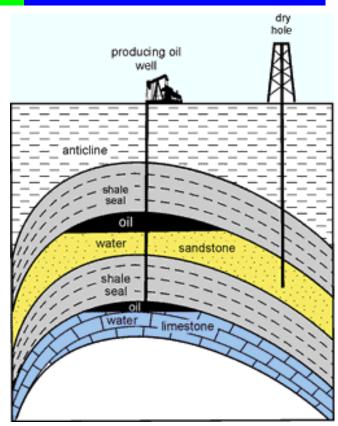


Reservoir Schematics



Impervious rocks like shale trap oil and gas in crests or upwarps of rock layers.

A=anticline trap. R=reef trap. S=stratigraphic trap

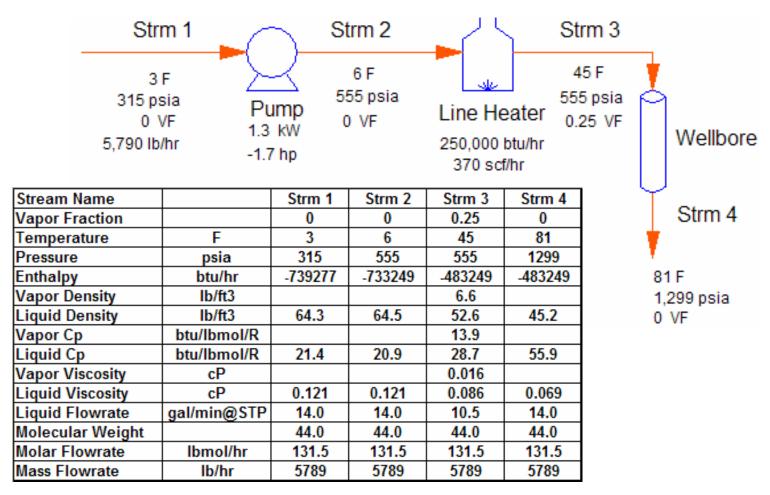


The folded rock layers trap the oil, which is lighter than water and floats at the top of the reservoir.



Source: ISGS, Geobits 8 and 9

Simulation Results – New Oil Well Case

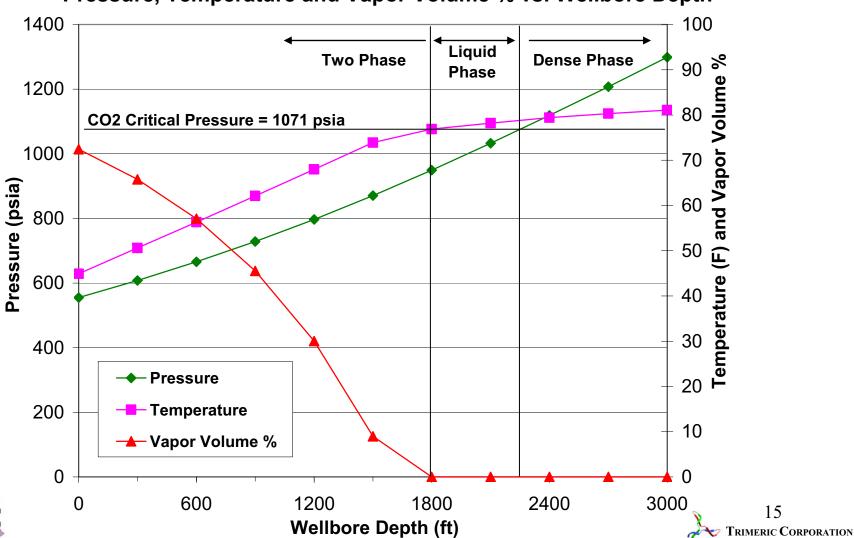




Simulation Package: WinSim Design II v 9.32

Simulated Wellbore Conditions – New Oil Well Case

Pressure, Temperature and Vapor Volume % vs. Wellbore Depth



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Conclusions

- Pump skid has been designed to provide maximum flexibility over a wide range of operating conditions
- System design incorporates safety requirements for liquid CO₂ service
- Pump skid, CO₂ storage tank, and line heater selections ensure oil field suitability and maximum portability for multi-site, four year project
- Pump skid completion is scheduled for mid-May 2006
- Line heater and CO₂ storage tank will also available by mid-May 2006

